PRINSTEVANIA Gen. H. L. Cape.

Vol. XXVIII No. 8,459.

THE CHICAGO, CONVENTION

PENTON, COLFAX, WADE, WILSON, AND CURTIN IN THE FULL GOV. WARD WILL CALL THE DELEGATES TO ORDER, CARL SCHURZ TO BE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN, AND GOV. HAWLEY PERMANENT PRESIDENT-THE FINANCIAL QUESTION TO BE BOLDLY

CHICAGO, May 19.—The city is more densely crowded to-night than it was at the time of either the Lincoln Convention of 1860, or the McClellan onvention of 1864. Not only is every hotel and priate boarding-house full, but many of the private ceidences contain guests. The Soldiers' Convention -thich met to-day contributed to this crowd; but the mntry for a hundred miles around the city has also ant its delegations to help canvass for Wade and olfax. The train from New-York this morning plarged the outside delegation from that State or Gov. Fenton, and at least a thousand en are at work this evening for that gentleman. The last of the Southern delegations-that of South Zarolina-arrived to-day, and they were immediately beset to know whom they would favor. All the ther delegations have been visited by committees com the different States, urging their respective andidates. New-Yorkers work the hardest, and if their favorite is not chosen, it will not be because of a lack of industry on their part.

This morning the interest was increased by a parade of the Soldiers' and Sailors' delegates to their ouvention. It was a very creditable display, both spoint of numbers and in spectacular effect. It rmed in Court-House square, and marched up clark-st. to Turners' Hall. As it passed the office of The Chicago Tribune-a Republican newspaper which as opposed impeachment—the men in line, especially Illinois delegation, grouned and hooted, and sim-Itaneously the bacchanalian song, "Old Grimes is Dead," was sung all along the line. The greatest uthusiasm prevailed.

Gov. Ward of New-Jersey will call the Convention to order at noon to-morrow, and he will recognize a delegate who will propose Gen. Carl Scurz as temporary chairman. This gentleman appears to be the unanimous choice for that position. Then a committhe, consisting of one from each State, is to be appointed on rules, permanent organization, and platform, after which the Convention will probably adourn to dinner. On reassembling, the Committees Permanent Organization, and probably Platform til report, after which an adjournment until this

For permanent President, Gen. Hawley, of Consectiont, seems, to-night, to be the choice, although John H. Bingham, of Ohio, and Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, are named for the position. The West do act seem in earnest in pressing a gentleman from their own number. They talk and act as though they would rather that the East should have it. Hawley will get the Conexeticut delegation's support and that of other Eastern States, and New-York and Pennsylvania each promise to support him, provided Connecticut, after the first ballot, will throw her vote for Gov Fenton, or Gov. Curtin. The friends of both gentlemen are certain that they will have Connecticut when they want her. Some one, therefore, is sure to be cheated. A strong desire is manifosted to make Gen. Sickles the permanent President, and Gen. Van Zandt of Rhode Island is still mentioned; but the friends of neither gentleman are so well organized as Hawley's supporters.

It is recognized here that the financial question will be one of the leading features of the campaign, and everybody desires to meet the question boldly and honestly. The platform of this kind most acceptable is that which was adopted by the Illinois Republican Convention a few weeks ago. The resolations, are very unacceptable to the repudiators in n, and, therefore, are more likely to be sdopted by the Convention to-morrow, in spirit, if not in word. They are as follows:

That we denounce all forms of repudiation as a national arime, and that the national honor requires the payment it he public indebtedness, in the utmost good faith, to sile rectitors at home and shroad, according to the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

That it is due to the labor of the nation that taxation fault be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national tax will permit, and that any surplus which may main in the Treasury after economical, and necessary appropriation should be applied to the reduction of the puripal of the public debt, by purchase in the open wirks.

m rkct.

That the burden of the National debt should be ex

and to be taken with regard to Impeachment. The orking leaders generally are in favor of denouncing shuson, applauding the action of the House in imsich which they supported the articles against the President, and expressing the regret that the President was not removed. An enormous outside pressenden, Fowler, Ross and Van Winkle out of the arty. This latter feeling, which does not seem to se intensity by age, may force the more cautious haders to succumb; but they profess to be able to

The Conservative Republicans of New-York have ben working hard all day to show the different delegations that New-York is not solid for Fenton. They published a circular signed by Senators Charles J bolger, Richard Crowley, ex-Senator Thomas J Parphy, Rufus F. Andrews, Hugh Hastings, and rs, calling themselves delegates to the Conven tion. The crowd have not accomplished much, as that a majority of these men worked for Hoffman.

The National Executive Committee met to-night and agreed upon Carl Schurz as temporary Chair man. A contest was made by the triends of this gentleman and Frederick P saurek of Cincinnati.

B. A. Cowan of Other Caldwell of New-York, F. S. Richards of lowa, were selected as fempoary Secretaries. A long contest took place on the pacetion whether door tickets should be granted to the contesting delegations, and it was finally agreed to grant them flokets. The contesting delegates are from Penskylvania, California and Maryland.

A number of Philadelphians attempted to have the Setdiers' Convention to-day recommend Gov. Curtin for the Vice-Presidency; but the move was smothered in Committed

The Wisconsin Delogation to-night met, and on a ballot for the choice for Vice-President the vote stood: Colfax, 7; Fenton, 6; and Hamlin, & Con necticat failed to agree to-night, but it is understood that her vote will be for Fenton. The Tennesses Delegation also met to-night, and stood: For Fenten 16; and for Wade, 4. Georgia also met, and were equally divided on Wade and Wilson, with Fenton for second choice. Fenton's friends are in good bumor, and claim his nomination. The Curtin men of the Pennsylvania Delegation have been trying to trade with the 14 Cameron men to vote for Curtin on

The great topic of discussion among the thousands of strangers here is the Vice-Presidency. Organization, platform, and almost everything else is forgotten, and all attentisn is turned to these questions. To-night, the candidates who appear to be strongest are Wade, Colfax, Fenton, and Wilson. Yesterday and the day before, the pressure for Fenton was

turned the tide in favor of Wade. The friends of all the candidates are indefatigable. The Colfax men are by no means inactive, but they are more quiet than the admirers of the other candidates. Wilson will have a good vote on the first ballot, and so will Hamlin. If Wade does not get the nomination his vote will be very large. The canvassing is kept up with spirit, but it has not so shaped itself that a definite conclusion can be reached. There are 642 delegates, a majority of which number is 322. A careful canvass by the friends of Mr. Wade gives him 120 votes on the first ballot. In this canvass Ohio, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, West Virginia, Tennes see, and portions of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Iowa, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania are counted On the second ballot they expect to increase to over 200. Fenton's friends think that he can muster at least 90 votes on the first. Wilson will start off with at least 50 votes. Hamlin will have Maine and a few scattering, while Colfax will not get more than Indiana and a few stragglers. Oelfax, however, is fast gaining ground, and his friends are willing to bet that he will get the nomination. They say that from the time when the State delegations begin to break Colfax will gain. This is probably true. The Wilson and Fenton men are bitterly opposed to Wade, and unless the Eastern and Middle States can agree on a man, they will throw their influence for Colfax. The pressure from Washington for Wade is very strong. but to counterbalance that, Wade's opposition to incoln in 1864, and his age, are brought forward. Wade's strongest support lies in the prejudice of the delegates against Grimes, Trumbull, Fessenden and other Senators, who defeated impeachment.

The Pennsylvania delegation effected an organization to-day, and an attempt was made to have the delegation vote as a unit for Curtin as Vice-President. Fourteen of the delegates refused to succumb to the majority for the reason that they hate Curtin Both factions are friendly to Wade. New-York stands firm for Fenton, while New-England and New-Jersey are divided. Gov. Buckingham has telegraphed here that he is not a candidate. Connecticut is very anxious to have Hawley president of the Convention, and for this purpose is willing to trade her vote for the Vice-Presidency. Wade, Fenton, and Curtin, are after it; but no decision has been

Gov. Fenton's friends, to-day, have been showing telegrams from Mr. Greeley urging Fenton for the Vice-Presidency. They have been making good use of this, and to-night the delegates to the Soldiers' Convention from New-York unanimously recommended Fenton. Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri are in doubt whether they will support Wade, Colfax, or Hamlin. Wisconsin and Michigan are divided between Fenton and Colfax. In all this confusion, Hamlin's friends expect their man to be made the compromise candidate.

During the morning a report was telegraphed from Washington, by way of New-York, that Gen. Grant had declined, and although it was discussed by all it was believed by few. Later in the day numerous dispatches came in from Washington saying that Grant desired the nomination of Wade, and that several Senators had expressed a like preference, the purpose being to spite those who were actuated by ealousy in voting against impeachment. They influenced nobody in Mr. Wade's favor.

Most of the delegations to-day organized and se-

lected their representatives for the honorable position in the Convention. New-York made the following selections: Vice-President, Chauncey M. Depew; Secretary, Lester Caldwell; Committee on Organization, Hamilton Harris; on Resolutions, Charles Andrews of Syracuse; and on National Executive Committee, Horace Greeley. John L. Parker, and three or four others tried to have Mr. Greeley deposed from this position and another gentleman placed in his position, but there was so much opposition to it in the delegation that they deserted, and Mr. Greeley's nomination was then unanimously acquiesced in. The Illinois delegation selected for Vice-President J. K. Dubois; Secretary, Wm. Root; for Committee on Organization, A. C. Babcock: on Resolutions, Herman Roster, and Representative on National Executive Committee, J. Jones, The Indiana delegation se lected Gen. Gersham for Vice-President, Col. R. W. Thomson for Committee on Resolutions, and Cyrus Waller as representative on the National Executive Committee. Oregon has selected as her member of the Committee on Resolutions H. R. Kineaid, and for member of the National Executive Committee H. W. Corbett. Louisiana sclected as Vice-President W. P. Kellogg; Secretary, Gen. A. L. Lee; Committee on Resolutions, W. R. Pish; National Executive Committee, Dr. N. A. Southworth. Pennsylvania selected S. E. Dimmick for Committee on Resolutions, Col. A. K. McClure on Permanent Organization, John Cessna on Rules, and Wm. H. Kemble for member of the National Executive Committee.

Vermont has selected Gen. Geo. J. Stannard as Vice-President, Trenor W. Park as member of the National Executive Committee. Committee on Resolutions, Dr. W. H. Johnson; on Organization George W. Grant. Connecticut has selected Gen. William S. Torson as Vice-President, Bartlett Bell, ir., as Secretary, A. H. Byington as Committee on Organization; H. H. Starkweather as member National Executive Committee. Massachusetts selected W. C. Claffin as member of the Nation-Executive Committee; as Vice-President, D. W. Gouch; on Resolutions, Frank W. Georgia selected Foster Blodget as Vice-President; Geo. W. Wilbur as Secretary; H. K. Mc-Coy as Committee on Resolutions; member of the National Executive Committee, J. H. Caldwell. Michigan selected Marsh Geddings as member of the National Executive Committee; Vice-President, Henry Waldron; on Resolutions, R. R. Beccher-Pennsylvania has selected W. H. Kemble as repreentative of the National Executive Committee on Resolutions, and A. K. McClure as Committee on Organization. Wisconsin selected David Atwood as member of the Executive Committee, and Gov. Salomons as a Vice-President.

Large and intensely enthusiastic meetings were held all over the city to-night. The meeting in the Court House was addressed by some of the most influential centlemen new in the city. A secret meeting of Union League, Councils of America, was held to-night. Speeches were made by Galusha A.Grow, Gen. McKean, Gen. Stokes, and Thomas W. Conway of Louisiana. The latter described the condition of the South, and asserted that two members of the Louisiana Legislature had been assussinated since the delegation went from New-Orleans. The assassination was the work of the Ku-Klux Klan, their object being to prevent a Union majority in the Legislature. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the Congressional plan of reconstruction, pledging support to the loyal'people of the outh, applauding the impeachment movement, and regretting that reconstruction had not been ad-

vanced by the removal of Mr. Johnson. Gen. Sickles received to-night the following dis-

Washington, May 19.—The dispatch in The Heruld of this morning in which I am reported to have said that Gen. Grant would decline the nomination under certain circumstances, and that he had written a letter to that effect, is entirely without foundation. GEO. W. DENT.

Midnight.—The Illinois delegation has just ad-

ourned after a long and stormy meeting. Gen. Logan advocated Wade for Vice-President, but on a final ballot was beaten. Wade getting only four votes; the others were equally distributed to Fenton, Colfax and Hamlin. Iowa also met and adjourned late, Wade getting only one vote. The others were cast for Fenton and Colfax. New-England is still divided. Hamlin's friends count or 30 votes on the first ballot. Fenton stock is quoted highest to-night. Colfax comes in second. Wade is fast losing ground, but his friends say he will rally excitement and enthusiasm all all over the city. Speaking and serenades are the order of the night.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CONVENTION-SPEECH BY GEN. GRANT'S FATHER-GENS. HAWLEY, SICKLES, COCHRANE, LOGAN, MAJ. JAMES HAGGERTY, AND OTHERS DENOUNCE THE SEVEN SENATORS - THE DELEGATES SING "OLD GRIMES IS DEAD," AND THE BAND PLAYS "THE ROGUE'S MARCH"-FORMAL NOMINATION OF GEN. GRANT.

CHICAGO, May 19 .- The Soldiers' National Convention assembled in North Clark-st. German Turn Halle, to-day at 12 o'clock. Various delegations formed line at 10; o'clock on Randolph-st., near the Court House, and marched to the place of meeting, preceded by the Light Guard band. Immediately behind the band was carried the famous war eagle "Old Abe," which belongs to the Wisconsin delegation, and was brought by em to the Convention. After the delegates had taken their seats cheers were proposed for Gen. Logan of Illinois, Gov. Fenton of New-York, and Gen. Grant, given with a will, as were three groans for "Old Grimes" and others who voted against impeachment. The song beginning "Old Grimes" was started. Most of the delegates joined in the singing, at the close of which the Convention organized. Rhode Island, New-York, Massachusette, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Delaware, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Louisiana, California, Georgia, Verment, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maine, Nebraska, Missourf, Dakota, Alabama, and Illinois were represented by large delegations.

At noon the Convention was called to order by Major W. S. Morse, Chairman of the Executive Committee; after which, the Rev. John Fellows of Wisconsin opened the session with prayer. Gov. Fatrchild of Wisconsin was unanimously chosen temporary Chairman, and was conducted to his seat by a committee of three. Having been introduced by the Chairman, Gov. Fairchild was received

introduced by the Chairman, Gov. Fairchild was received with enthusiastic applause. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: In behalf of the State of Wisconsin, whose soldiers you have honored today in the selection of myself as temporary Chairman, I thank you. I shall receive it as an honor to the State and to the soldiers of Wisconsin. I do not take it as personal. I am very glad indeed, my friends, to meet so many of the old soldiers of the Union army. I was glad last night, at a little meeting of a few delegates, to know why we came here. I understand that we came here representing nearly a million loyal hearts. [Applause.] We came here to nuster in for three years or the war, we came to swear by the love we bore those men that we will never [tremendous applause]—we came here to swear by the widows and orphans of our comrades, that we will never give up the fight until this country is reconstructed upon the basis of equal and exact justice to all men. Do you swear it for your comrades? [Cheers.] No man in this land, my friends—no one could have fought better than our soldiers did. And, as we say, upon our great Wisconsin banner, thus it will again be with them in every State of the Union. The Union soldiers will fight as they fought when the Union men of the South demanded a certain plan of reconstruction with a plainly written Constitution, and the Rebels South demanded another plan of reconstruction. I say the Union soldiers of the North—ail good friends of the Union—the soldiers of the North—ail good friends of the Union—the soldiers of the North—ail good friends of the Union—the soldiers of the North—ail good friends of the Union—the soldiers of the North will give to the Union men of each State that plan of reconstruction which they asked, until in every section of the South, in every section of the South, in every section of the South demanded and the replan of reconstruction. I say the Union man can stand up before God and declare his hite for the Union, the flag, and the country. The fight will conti

Lieut. Thomas C. Donelson of Ohlo, Major A. C. Tates of New-York, Capt. H. H. Thomas of Tennessee, W. A. Short, D. C.; Major O. M. Wilson of Indiana, and Lieut.

A Committee, consisting of Dr. J. Y. Cantwell of Alabama, J. W. Fuller of Arkansas, Capt. J. T. Litbalt of California, Capt. W. H. Tubbs of Connecticut, Gen. Loveland of Delaware, Gen. Ranboum of Florida, Gen. Watson of Georgia, Gen. J. L. Beveridge of Illinois, Gen. Kimball B. Harris of Kentucky, E. P. Dowe of Maine, Major Ben Perly Poore of Massachusetts, C. G. Lowdney of Minne of Maryland, Gen. Henry Baxter of Michigan, Col. J. M. Ciarrington of Nebraska, Capt. R. H. Lee of New Jersey, New-Hampshire, Gen. Pleasonton and Gen. Samuel A. Yoman of Ohio, J. H. Stewart of Penusylvania, B. F. Whittemore of South Carolina, Gen. W. W. J. Smith and Col. J. H. Lockwood of Virginia, Lieut. Col. W. W. Grant of Vermont, and Gen. J. S. Allen of Wisconsin, was appointed on permanent organization.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, as follows: Col. R. M. Reynolds, Alabama; Col. J. E. Cowen, Callfornia; Col. A. H. Grimshaw, Delaware; Gen. John A. Logan, Illinois; Gen. W. M. Stone, Iowa; Col. V. H. Bristow, Kentucky; Gen. Geo. F. Shepley, Maine; Col. Edwin Dennis T. Burke, New-York; Gen. F. Sawyer, Ohlo; Gen. Chas. H. Hopkins, Rhode Island; Lieut.-Col. Robert K. Smith, Texas; W. S. McCullough, Arkansas; Col. J. H. Gen. E. M. Lee, Connecticut; B. R. Anthony, Kansas Capt. E. M. Lee, Connecticut, B. R. Anthony, Kaneae, Capt. E. Pinchbloss, Louisiana; Gen. R. H. Richardson, Maryland; Gen. W. Stoughton, Michigan; H. T. Fisher, Mississippi; Capt. B. Hall, Nebraska; W. S. Davenport, New-Jersey, and J. C. Mann, North Carolina.

Messrs. Ely, Burnham, and Bartlett of Chicago, were appointed official reporters for the Convention.

Pending the reports of the Committees on Organization and Resolutions, Gen. Hawley of Connecticut was called for. He made a stirring speech. He said that even though the times tooked somewhat dark, yet he was glad that men could be found who still remain true to the Union and Liberty. Those who thought that the soldiers were actuated by feelings of revenge were mistaken. Never was a day or an hour during the long four years of the war, when if those who were trying to break up the Union had come forward and thrown down their arms, but they would have been received with open arms, and all would have been forgotten. The Governor was happy to see the country turning toward a man for the Chief Executive of the nation who had never meddled in polities, but whose firmness and common sense, as well as purity of heart and mind, emmently fitted him for the highest gift that the people could bestow. Gen. Grant was undoubtedly the people's choice, and next November will see him elected Fresident of the United States. [Cheers.] So far as the Southern people are concerned, he would say that whenever they manifest a desire to return to the good old Union, and act like good citizens, he was in favor of throwing around them the protection of the Government. It made no difference whether that citizen was white or binek, he was a citizen still. He believed that, if necessary, two million "Boys in Blue" would come again and protect him in his rights. [Deafening applause.]

Gen. Halsted of New-Jersey was next called upon. He said that to-day the political horizon is dark, because of Union and Liberty. Those who thought that the soldiers

said that to-day the political horizon is dark, because of the treachery of our Representatives in Congress. He was sofry to say the American people "have been stabbed in the house of their friends." On every side of him he heard curses, loud and deep, against that recreant Senator from Illinois. He was sorry that Gen. Palmer, a man whom the people of Illinois, were about to honor, had not been in the place of the dishonest Senator to whom he alluded. He was still in hopes of seeing Anwhom he aliuded. He was still in hopes of seeing Andrew Johnson displaced and consigned to the obscurity which he so richly merits. In reference to the colored man, he would say that so long as he behaved himself as a gold edizen, he was proud to call him "brother."

Major O'Conner of Iowa, and Major-Gen. Daniel E.

Sickles of New-York, both followed in brief and eloquent speeches favoring the nomination of Gen. Grant, and counseling the soldiers throughout the land to stand firmly by their chieftain in the coming political campaign

as they stood by him during the war.

Gen. Sickles thought that the Convention had assembled to choose a successor to the lamented Lincoln; there had been no successor to him, but the office had been filled ad interim, and the people were not in favor of ad

interims, and would consent to them no longer. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported

THE Commission of	344 63
For President-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN. of	Titio
Pice-Presidents.	bitt
ALABAMACol. R. T. Smith.	Ca
Anwayers	Ce
CALIFORNIA	Cu
CONNECTICET Col. Charles Warren.	Li
Der awang, A. F. A. Torbett.	C
PLONIDA Capt Rowlan Rombons	L Li
Grounds Cupt. W. H. Watson.	C
ILLINOIS	G
INDIANAGen. H. S. Forter.	M
Iowa	Q
NAWAS	O
KENTOCKTGen. John P. Croxton.	C
Louisiana	C
MAINE	G
MARTLAND Gen. A. W. Desnison.	
MASSACHUMETTE Gen. Jas. S. Cunninghan	n. C
MICHIGAN Gen. O. L. Spalding.	C
MINNESOTA Gen. C. C. Andrews.	C
Missouri	0
Mranount	G
Nannaska	M
NEW-HAMPSHIRE Capt. J. B. Clark.	Cl
NEW-JERSETCol. W. Ward.	Li
New-York	M
NORTH CAROLINAGen. S. G. Balls.	M
Onto Gen. Oliver Wood.	Q.

l. S. H. Root. L. James Cary. eut. J. M. Knowlson. L. W. Lamott. E. S. Solomon. ajor O. Wilson. apt. C. F. Gardner. L G. W. Yeal. apt. Jas. M. Fidler. apt. IL Parison. apt. R. Wweks. ol, A.Warner. en. Draper. ajor John Gillespie. splain Lovering.

jer A. C. Tate.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1868. Col. H. C. Alleu RHODE INLAND Gen. C. H. Tompkins. Capt. G. B. Beck. SOUTH CAROLINA Chap. P. F. Whittemore. Sergt. H. E. Hayne. VERMONT.....Gen. Stephen Thomas. Private Henry Conglon. VIRGINIA.....Gen. H. A. Pierce. Capt. George Tucker. Capt. George Tucker. Capt. W. J Purdy.

> DIST. OF COLUMNIA ... Gen. N. P. Chipman. Private Wm. A. Short Gov. Fairchild having announced that the father of Gen. Grant was in the house, loud calls were made for him, and he reluctantly responded and took his place on the stage, the band playing "Hall Columbia" as Mr. Grant took his seat beside the Chairman. The entire Convention rose, and in three times three testified their respect for the father of the nation's chieftain. A speech was loudly called for, and Mr. Grant, adjusting his spectacles, rose and briefly addressed the Convention. He was astonished that he, who had done nothing in par ticular for the great war for the country, should be called upon by the braves of the nation to speak to them. [Reby the Convention: "You had a boy; that is enough."] After exhorting the Convention to tion and prudence in their proceedings, the old gentleman took his seat under the wildest plaudits.

Gen. Logan was then conducted to his seat as Chairman, and, after briefly thanking the Convention for the Gov. Fairchild, who was then unanimously elected per-

Gov. Fairchild thanked the Convention for this new honor, and, in conclusion, said that as the Committee on Resolutions were not ready to report, he would introduce Gen. John Cochrane of New-York, who would address the delegates.

Gen. Cochrane said, in substance, that every true soldier in the country would, he hoped, sit as a juror upon the conduct of the seven political traitors in the United States Senate, and would give in a verdlet cashlering them and dismissing them from the service of their country. Senator Ross, he once was, but he is now but dress. Trumbull has been, but the country has east him off, and the verdict of the people will consign him to a political grave too deep for resurrection. Do not forget—said the General—Fessenden, who ranks himself with the traitors to his country and to urrection. Do not forget—said the General—ressenden, who ranks himself with the traitors to his country and to the soldiers of Iowa. He would say: Dig a grave for the dead Grimes and bury him as deep as his action, while alive, will warrant you. [At this point the band struck up with "The Rogue's March," interrupting the speaker, but to the evident satisfaction of all, who vehemently cheered.] The General said, when the applause had subsided: I fancy I see a column marching through the streets of Chicago, consigning these dead politicians to the most remote cemetery in the city. He called upon the soldiers of the nation to remember always how they have been treated by the men whom they have honored by giving them hoborable positions, and he hoped that they would see that they are not again fooled by politicians.

At the conclusion of the General's speech, one of the Secretaries read a communication from the Common Council of Chicago tendering the Soldiers' and Sallors' Convention the hospitality of the city. A vote of thanks to the Council was-mannimously adopted.

Major Haggerty of New York was then called for. He addressed the Couvention at considerable length in a week hanny strain, alluding to the cream Senators who

Resolved, That the Soldiers and Sailors, steadfast now as ever to the Union and the Flag, fully recognize the claims of Gen. ULYSSES S. clare it as our deliberate conviction, that he is the choice of the Soldier

clare it as our deliberate conviction, that he is the choice of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Union for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That in the maintenance of these principles which underlie our Government, and for which we fought during four years of war, we pledge our excases and active support to the Republican party, as the only political organization which in our judgment, is true to the principles of toyalty, liberty, and equality before the law.

Resolved, That, speaking for ourselves and the soldiers and sailors peacliment of Andrew Johnson by the House of Representatives, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and his trial before the United States Senate, have presented unmistakeable proofs of his guilt, and

regard any Senator who has weted for acquittal as failing short of the proper discharge of his duty in this hour of the Nation's trial, and as neworthy of the confidence of a brave and loyal people.

Resolved, That the Soldiers and Sailous recognize as difference between

ose to his feet and gave three hearly groans for Andrew Johnson and the "traitorous" Republican Senators, while

On motion of Gen. W. M. Gregg of New-York, the reso utions were unanimously adopted amid cheers for

On motion of Col. H. C. Alleman of Pennsylvania, it was resolved that a committee of nine be appointed to wait upon Gen. U. S. Grant, and present him a copy of

On motion of W. S. Andrews, it was

Resolved. That we, the soldiers of the Republic, extend to the loyal men of the South our sympathy, and the promise of our support in the struggles yet in store for them under the present administration, before hey can enjoy the liberties of American citizens, without fear of cution and assessination, and that, if necessary, we stand ready to aid them with our strength in the future as we have in the past.

The Chairman appounced the Committee of nine, pro vided for in Col. Allemon's resolution, as follows: Col. H. C. Allemon, Gen. W. N. Gregg, Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. A. Pleasonton, Gen. J. T. Harteauft, Col. W. B. Stokes, Capt. A. Grant, and Gov. James W.

after which, on motion of Gen. Sickles of New-York the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the Pres

EX GOV. BUCKINGHAM ELECTED TO THE SENATE. NEW-HAVEN, May 19.-Ex-Gov. Wm. A. Buckingham of Norwich was elected by the Legislature, this forenoon, United States Senator for Connecticut, to serve six years from March 4, 1869. The vote stood in the House: Buckingham, 124; Dixon, 109-four Republicans absent, and Mr. Cook of Goshen (Republican) voting for Mr. Dixon. In the Senate, the vote stood, Buckingham, 12; Dixon, 9; total majority for Buckingham, 18.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

CHICAGO, May 19 .- The Conference assembled at the usual hour. A telegram was read from the African Methodist Episcopai Church, now holding a general conference in Washington, D. O., famouncing the appointment of a delegation to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopai Church, with proposals of affiliation and uniou. The secretary presented a Memorial from eight Episcopai clergymen of Newark, New Jersey, asking the general conference to consider the practicability of a union of the Protostant Episcopai with the Methodist Episcopai Church, which was referred to a committee of five. The regular order of business was then taken up. Petitions were presented on boundaries, Lay delegations, remission of discipline, presiding eldership, choirs, appeals, the German bishop, and bleunial sessions of the general conference. The Rev. J. W. Tailey, of Georgia, submitted a resolution in favor of authorizing the existing general conference in the South, by a two-third vote, to set off additional conferences. The purport of this resolution is understood to be, that the Bouthern conference may organize colored prenchers into a separate conference. The Rev. Mr. Newman, of New-Orlexns, opposed the resolutions, contending for the abolition of casts in all the conferences. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. The special order of the day was taken up, being the reception of the delegation from the Evangelical Association, the Rev. Mesars. Bruchl and Dubbs. They were introduced by Bishop Thomas, Both spoke at considerable length, conveying to the Conference the fraternal greetings of the Evangelical Association, and expressing a desire for a closer union. African Methodist Episcopal Church, now holding a gen

EUROPE.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

THE PARIS PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ACQUIT-

Paris, May 19 .- The telegram from New-York announcing the acquittal of President Johnson on the eleventh article of Impeachment was received here late on Saturday evening. Nearly all the morning and evening papers of yesterday have editorial articles on the subject. The following is an epitome of the opinions expressed by the leading journals. The Temps (Democratic) says that Mr. Johnson has been saved by legal forms only. He has been deposed in the mind of the country. The Journal des Debats (Orleans) says that while Mr. Johnson is acquitted, the vote was such as to render him powerless hereafter. La Liberté (Radical Opposition) says simply that the verdict shows that liberty is the best ruarantee of justice. The Constitutional (semi-official Imperialist) regards the vote as fatal to the Radical party. The Epoque was opposed to the impeachment project from the beginning. It blames the Republicans for attempting to remove the Executive on grounds so slight, and says that great political party could not have more clumsily lost its prestige. The Press (Catholic) ventures no decided opinion on the merits of the question, but confines its remarks to admiration of the vitality of republican institutions, which permits the Chief Magistrate of 40,000,000 of people to be brought to trial without bloodshed or national disquiet.

HUNGARY.

HUNGARY ASKS THE POWER OF MAKING TREA-

LONDON, May 19.—Hungary asks the treaty-making power to negotiate with the United States of America a Convention, by which she may fully participate in the benefits of the treaty for the protection of naturalized citizens, recently concluded by the American Government with the North German Confederation.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE GREAT TORY, MEETING. From The Pall Mail Gazette The meeting at St. James's Hall, under the

Presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, "in support

of the united Church of England and Ireland, and for the maintenance of the union of Church and State," so far as numbers were concerned, was a great success. The hall was inconveniently filled even before the time announced for opening the doors, and many hundreds were unable obtain admission; but the majority attending the meeting were clergymen and ladies. Among those present were the Archbishops of York, and Dublin; the Bishops Oxford, Rochester, Gloucester and Bristol, Ely, Liebfield, Ripon, Sodor and Man, Meath, Tuam, Killaloe, Limerick, archdeacons, and other elerics. Among the laity, the Dokes of Marlborough, Richmond, Northumberland, and and Bristol; Earles Hardwicke, Verulam, Dartmouth Erne, Longford, Romney, Harrowby, Malmesbury, Nelson, Beauchamp, Sheffield, Cloumel, Shrewsbury and Talbot, Kingstown, Stanhope, Courtown, Darnley, and Ban don; Viscounts Middleton, Sidmouth, don; Viscounts Middleton, Sidmouth, Crichton, Hawarden, Templetown, Mount Garrett, and Hamilton; Lords Sondes, Colchester, Delamere, Redesdale, Churston, Berners, Clinton, Ormathwaite, Fitzwalter, Chelmsford, O'Neill, Garvagh, Dunboyne; and a large number of Members of the House of Commons. Letters from Lord Derby, Lord St. Leonards, Lord Shaftesbury, and several other noblemen and gentlemen were read, apologizing for non-attendance, and expressing concurrence in the objects of the meeting. A letter was likewise read from an Irish Roman Catholic, stating that there was no necessity for diseatabilishing the Irish Established Church. The speakers were the Chatrman, the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of York, the Dean of Westminster, Lord Colchester, the Duke of Northmberland, and Lord Chelmsford. There were some rather disorderly scenes during the meeting. A writer in The Telegraph says: "The Bishop of Oxford's rising was the signal for such a tempest of hisses that even the deafening cheers of his friends could not drown the unwelcome sounds. The Opposition evidently thought that the Right Rev. prelate had a sneaking fondness for Popery; at least they roared out "No Popery;" they hassed, halloced, stamped their feet, and for ten minutes made the hall very much like what Bediam might be if it were uncontrolled by lunacy commitsioners. At last, what we may call the Ministerial party got the upper hand, collared the most sublant of the Bishop's critics, and, after a free fight, turned them out of doors." The Bishop then proceeded, but when Dean stanley rose to move a resolution which, while hostile to disestablishment, was in favor of large modifications, Bishop's critics, and, after a free fight, turned them out of doors." The Bishop then proceeded, but when Dean Stanley rose to move a resolution which, while hostile to disestablishment, was in favor of large modifications, and even reductions, of the ecclesiastical revenues. "Not five words had he spoken," says the writer already quoted, "before it was clear to the audience that by more endowments he set comparatively little store. What he advocated was establishment; what he valued in establishment was the check which it imposed on clerical tyranny, by giving laymen a large share in the government of the Church; and he avowedly demanded that check because he was a "Liberal of the Liberals." If Mr. Miall had appeared on the platform, and calmly proposed to set the revenues of the Irish Church for draining the bog of Allen, the uproar could not have been greater than that created by the Dean's courageous utterauce. Hisses, in articulate shouts, cries of 'Sit down,' and exclamations of blank amazement brought the divine to a dead stop. In vain did the Archbishop of Canterbury benignantly implore a hearing for the distinguished and gifted theologian; in vain after his own voice had been drowned by the din, did he attempt to command attention by seizing a stout walking stick and making the table resound with vigorous raps. It was of no use. The Liberal banner had been proudly waved in the face of the meeting; the words "Reduction of the Revenues' had been winspered; it was as clear as day that a traitor had got into camp; and, amid a storm of hisses and yells, the Dean had to sit down defeated." The resolutions, which were all carried by seclamation, were as follows: "That this meeting is of opinion that the union of Church and State ought to be maintained, as affording the best means for the promotion of religion and morality among the people, and as important alike for the welfare of the State and for the efficiency of the Church." "That this meeting believes that the proposed disestablishment and disendowment o

PRIVATE LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE. The following is an extract from a private letter from Dr. Livingstone, to a gentleman in Bombay. We take it

The following is an extract from a private letter from Dr. Livingstone, to a gentleman in Bombay. We take it from The Times of India:

It is dated March 2, 1867, and was written at Bembo:—
"I have been unable to send anything to the coast since I left it it till now, and have heard nothing from the coast.

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Lake Tanganika. I have only nine of a following, but hope to get on in time, and do what I have undertaken. In some poats we had plenty of meat; I could easily supply the pot with my rifle. In other parts nothing could be procured, and we had to go on as best we could. It was the rainy season, and we had a long trudge through dripping forests, with the soil often so sloppy the feet were constantly wet. This was made worse by want of food, not of fine dishes, but of even a little porridge. The people could not sell grain; they were subsisting themselves on mushrooms, which are very good as cafaup, but wretched watery food, producing vivid visious of the roast beef of bygone days. Now we have come to a land where food is to be bought, and we mean to rest a little. When we get to Tanganika Lake we hope for news, and to find a second supply of goods. I shall write to you from thence. Tell—that his dog turned out a famous one, and I was never so sorry for any animal as when we late y lost him. He had more spirit than lifty country dogs, and as soom as we got a hot lip a village he lept it clear of all curs, and never stole himself. He took charge of the whole line of malve, and was so spirited he went at anything. This is how we lost him: we had to wade a marsh a mile wide and waist deep—a peaty bottom with holes made by buffaloes' feet, which made us all flounder. I went first and forgot the poor dogie. He must have swan amous t

JOHN BRIGHT AND THE CITY OF EDINBURGH. ▲ meeting of the Edingburgh Independent Liberal Com-mittee was held on the 30th of April, at which it was agreed to invite Mr. Bright to visit Edingburgh at the closs of the Parliamentary session, with the view of re-ceiving the freedom of the city, which the Town Council last year resolved to present to him: and, also, that the Executive Committee should take steps, by the presentation of addresses, or otherwise, to afford all classes of the community an opportunity of "testifying their high appreciation of his disinterested services in the cause of the people. CHINA AND JAPAN. CHINA.

MR. BURLINGAME'S MISSION-EARTHQUAKES IN EASTERN ASIA. From Our Own Correspondent. Comments on the appointment of Mr. Burlingame

by the Chinese Government its Embassador to all the

nations with which it has formed treaties will doubt less form the principal theme of the communications which to-morrow's mail will convey across the Pacific. It continues to form a fruitful subject of specalation and discussion in the country. We have no means of ascertaining public opinion among the Chinese on a question of this character; indeed, only officials, those who in private life are connected in

one way or another with foreigners, are aware of the appointment, and of such there are very few who comprehend its bearings. It is among foreign residents that this revolution in Chinese polity has attracted most attention, and as British material interests are of more value than those of all other nationalities combined, and as all the eight newspapers published in China are English, English options

alities combined, and as all the eight newspapers published in China are English, English opmions have become best known.

In the first place, the spontaniety of the affair on the part of the Government of His Majesty Tungche is doubted. As this Government admits of no equal among foreign States, it is thought incredible that a foreign embassy, entirely under foreign control and management, should be the spontaneous suggestion of a Chinese statesman. Its origin is attributed to Mr. Hart, the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, who is represented as looking forward to the time when he might wish to retire from his present position, which is worth about £30,000, to an universal embassadorship, worth nearly liaif that sum in money with an increase of reputation. It is also said that if the mission has reference to the trenty revision that has been stipulated for it must have reference to either of two things, viz., that the Chinese are prepared to adopt progressive measures, or are, on the contrary, inclined to retrograde or stand still. If progress be the knoport of the mission, there is no need for Mr. Burlingame; the Chinese authorities here will find the representatives of the foreign powers only too happy to welcome any steps in advance. If, however, as is thought more likely, the mission indicates a retrograde movement, no effort on the part of the Chinese restrains the action of the treaty powers, then most the mission he regarded as an initial to foreign interests in China. Persons holding these views are hoping that foreign calinets will give a cold shoulder to Mr. Burlingame.

inimical to foreign interests in China. Persons holding these views are hoping that foreign cabinets will give a cold shoulder to Mr. Burlingame.

It is matter of little consequence whether the idea originated with the Chinese, as is supposed by some, or whether it was suggested by a foreign adviser, which we know was not the case. If Mr. Hart did suggest the mission, it is another proof of his fitness to be an adviser of the Government which he serves, and it will no doubt appear in the sequel that Mr. Burlingame's services will conduce to promote alike Chinese and foreign interests.

Burlingame's services will conduce to promote alike Chinese and foreign interests.

It is not unlikely that one object of the mission, it may be its principal one, is the negotiation of a loan. Certain it is, Tungche's Cabinet is in want of funds, for which they can give ample security and pay liberal interest. It is moreover evident that the negotiation of a loan by the Peking Government would be a master-stroke of policy. A National debt would be a dynastic, if not a National blessing. English capitalists, for example, would bring British power to aid this effect and tottering dynasty whenever it might be imperiled by insurrections. The loan, in short, would serve to subsidize to no inconsiderable extent the Navy of Great Britain, as in order to avert damage to merchants by the Taping Rebels. England aided in their subjugation. So would she again be moved to maintain the Manchus in power were her bankers in danger of incurring loss.

tain the Manchus in power were her bankers in danger of incurring loss.

Regarded from this point of view, it may be questioned if the success of the embassy would be an unmixed blessing; for, when a government can only be maintained by foreign support, it becomes a curse to its subjects and an international nuisance.

Nevertheless, we have good grounds for the belief that great good will accrue from Mr. Burlingame's mission, both because the ex-United States Minister is the man best fifted to discharge its onerous duties, and because it commits the Chinese to a renunciation of principles and ideas that have long retarded her advancement.

Earthquakes are less frequent and less violent on the Asiatic than on the American shores of the Paculic, yet we have a better opportunity here of observant those phenomena than have the denizers of either coast of the Manual and the properties of the Shanghai, which seems to have had its center of action on Formosa. Tamsui, one of the two open ports on that island, suffered greatly, and Kiking, the other port, was nearly destroyed by a series of shocks that followed in quick succession. At the latter place, a cloud of vapor was seen to rise from the sea, which was succeeded by the water of the harbor rushing out seaward, carrying everything with it, and leaving the harbor dry. In a few seconds the waters returned, swamping lanks, or carrying them ashore high and dry. During the whole day the water of the harbor continued in a state of agitation, and was thried, swamping tables, or carrying them ashore high and dry. During the whole day the water of the harbor continued in a state of agitation, and was turbid instead of clear. Enormous quantities of fish were washed ashore. Many lives were lost. The Chineso exhibited their usual apathy on the occasion. No one could be induced to make efforts to rescae drowning men without a guarantee of a reward. Indifferences to human distress is a characteristic trait in the Chinese character which the enemies of the Chinese delight to dwell upon, which their panegyrists never allude to, and which importial observers find difficult to explain. Ferhaps the universal belief in metempsychosis may in part account for that repulsive feature in the national character, which applies to the nations coterminous and to Japan. When one believes that death merely transforms men into beings of the same or an inferior grade, according to their deserts, he is illicaly to be indifferent to the process by which the change is effected.

THE REVOLUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent. SHANGHAT, March 25, 1868. The Isles of the Rising Sun are in the threes of revolution-a revolution that does not take by sur-

prise those who have studied the polity of Japan. It was easy to foresee that her double Government and feudal institutions could not long remain intact while exposed to the abrasion of occidental influ-ence. It was manifest either that a Shogoon a Mikado, or some powerful daimio would soon aim to consolidate all power in his own person. To this so-

ence. It was manifest either that a Shogoon a Mikado, or some powerful daimio would soon aim to consolidate all power in his own person. To this solution of the political questions that agitate the country, all friends of Japan looked as her only chance of peaceful prosperity. A strong central government is one of the great needs of that country, without which misrule, anarchy, and deterioration must continue to be her portion.

A short time ago it was supposed that Stotsbashi, a young prince of great promise, who had just then been selected for the Shogoonate, would be found adequate to the emergency, that he would maintain his power against the Mikado, a titular sovereign, curb the insolent daimios and inangurate an era of peaceful progress for his country. By the Shogoon, I mean the ruler to whom foreign writers on Japan apply the misnomer Tycoon, and Temporal Emperor.

Unfortunately, as it appears, at the present moment Stotsbashi made an erroneous estimate of the relative power of the shogoonate and the daimios, barons or princes of the empire. His presiecessor had organized an army on a French model, his troops had been drilled by French officers and supplied with arms and all the munitions of war from the same source. Among his steam vessels was the the historic Shenandoah. But with still more vigor did several of the southern daimios cultivate the art of war, and far more lavishly did they spend money in purchasing foreign weapons and steamers. Chief of these princes is the ruler of Satzuma, the most southern of the provinces of Japan. These damios were at first opposed to foreign intercourse, but when it appeared that foreign commerce was gdding to the power and wealth of the central Government, men demanded the right of opening their own ports to the stranger, and to share in the profits which accrued from martime traffic. Hence the civil war that occurred à year ago, and hence the conflict that has just taken place, the former weakening the Shagoon, and the latter almost annihilating his power and au